



## Hiring the best: The Interviewing Process

William A. Barletta

Director, USPAS

Dept. of Physics, MIT

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL





#### **Theorem:**

If you know how but don't know why, you don't know how

Corollary for interviewees:

Paper can't sell what you can't



# Becoming a good interviewer requires understanding the big picture



- **\*** Reason for the hire
  - → You can't learn what you need to know, if you don't know what your group needs
- **\*\*** Position descriptions
  - → Did you read it? Do you understand it?
- \*\* Why are you on the interviewing team?
  - → What is your assignment
- \*\* Interviewing techniques 70% of the task
  - → How you will do this interview
- \* Recruiting
  - → If you're an interviewer, you're part of the bait

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL

# Mission Wision Goals \*\* Build sufficient staff to deliver \*\* Maintain depth in critical skills \*\* Tailor staff mix to achieve strategic goals

\* Pay attention to leadership potential & succession planning

\* Maintain a healthy turnover of term employees & post-docs

\* Choose staff consistent with organization positioning

\* Enhance staff flexibility in response to changing goals

## PHI

#### How will this hire position your group?



- \*\* Technology / science leader:
  - → Search for "the best and the brightest"
- **\*** Most flexible:
  - → Expand breadth of staff?
- **\*** Market leader:
  - → Add project leaders and "rainmakers"
- **₩** Highest quality:
  - → Emphasize track record
- **\*** Lowest price:
  - → Prefer post-docs and students

Applies whether you're hiring scientific, administrative or technical staff

What is the timeline for filing the job? the lifetime of the job

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL

## Plif

#### Understand the job description



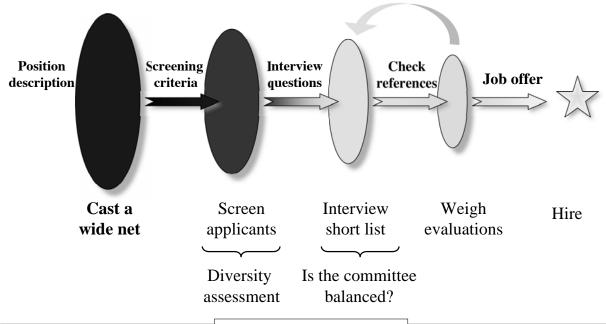
- - → Job category, level and title
  - → Core job duties, Level of responsibility
  - → Essential performance expectations
- \* Minimum required technical knowledge, skills, abilities
  - → Breadth of experience & knowledge
  - → Extent of experience
- \* Minimum functional skills/experience
  - → Managing & organizing people, activities or information
  - → Communications skills
- **\*\*** Preferred characteristics
  - → Tie-breakers

Prepare for the interview as if you were seeking the job



# Documented, prior procedures are evidence of fair process





US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL

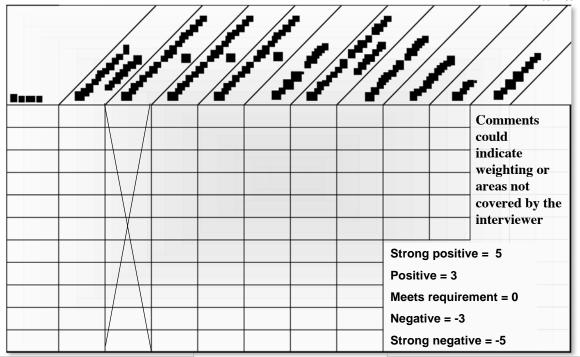


#### Elements of a formal process



- \*\* Form search or interview committee (recommended)
- \* Advertise widely
  - → Post internally, Recruiting trips (optional)
- **\*** Accept resumes / applications
- \*\* Screen applications (screening matrix) to form "short list"
  - → Screening interviews (optional)
- \* Write interview questions, decision matrix
- **\*** Invite interviewees
  - → Seminar, Interviews
- **\*** Document interview comments
- **\*\*** Background & reference checks
- \*\* Decision process (who decides?)





US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL

#### What is the purpose of the interview?



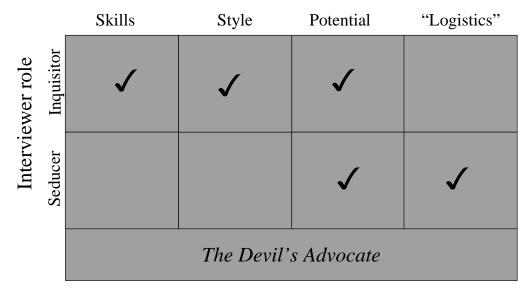
- \* Collect information about the candidate
  - → Uncover a candidate's abilities, talents, strengths & weaknesses.
  - → Is the applicant is qualified the job?
  - → How well will the candidate perform?
  - → Does the applicant fit?
  - → What is the potential of the candidate?
  - → Is the applicant are truly interested?
  - → What are the candidate's expectations?
- \*\* Increase applicant's interest in the position
  - → Address concerns & questions
  - → Be clear about the new employee's role & responsibilities
  - → Explain opportunities
  - → Demonstrate professionalism of the enterprise



# Know your priority responsibilities as an interviewer



#### Candidate characteristics



Members of interviewing team needs to know who has what role

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL



#### Forms of the interview



- \*\* The professional seminar or prepared statement
- **\*** One-on-one interviews
  - → Advantage: Most information extracted
  - → Requires the most training
- **\*** Two-on-one interviews
  - → Advantage: One can observe while other engages interviewee
  - → Most threatening to interviewee
- **\*** Meet the committee
  - → Advantage: Everyone hears the same words
  - → Most rigid

In any case let the interviewee do most of the talking

## Plif

#### How will you accomplish your role? Styles of interviews



- **\*** Screening
  - → Remove clearly unqualified candidates
- \*\* Traditional, non-directed, non-focused
  - → "Tell us about yourself & your experience"
- **\*** Behavioral
  - → "How have you behaved?"
- **\*** Situational
  - → "How would you behave?"
- **\*** Stress
  - → "Can you handle the pressure?"

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL



#### **Screening interviews**



- **\*\*** Usually conducted by HR or scientist on recruiting trip
- ★ Generally quite short (5 15 minutes)
  - → Eliminate applicants who are clearly not qualified
  - → Screen out those whose personalities clearly would not fit in that organization's culture
- **\*** Consists of
  - → Probing questions to determine technical competence
  - → Open ended questions to assess personality
- \* Limit number of interviewees to 8 in one day
  - → Schedule a 15 minute break between interviews
  - → Write your comments *immediately* after the interview



#### Traditional, non-directed interviews



- **\*\*** Relies primarily on traditional questions
  - → "Tell me about yourself"
  - → "What are your career goals?"
- \*\* Consists of a series of questions without real focus or direction
  - → Makes incisive distinguishing among candidates difficult
- \*\* Typical of interviewers who have never received training in interviewing
  - → But actually requires subtle listening skills
- \* Evaluation subject to hidden biases

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL



#### The behavioral interview



- \*\* Ask for examples to provide evidence that candidate has the skills & intangibles required for the position
  - → Most questions should parallel challenges of the position
  - → Add some general behavioral questions to assess intangibles
    - "Describe an experience where you were especially creative in solving a problem."
- \*\* Insist on a specific example for each question
  - → Do not accept generalities
  - → "Peel the onion" ask for dates, places, numbers
    - Discuss candidate's role
    - Talk about specific problems they encountered;
  - → Ask how they directed people in this situation
  - → Describe how they solved the problems
- \*\* Probe for contrary evidence

Review questions to be sure they are open-ended



## The situational interview: Focus is on problem solving



- \* Candidates respond to a hypothetical on-the-job situations
  - → designed to draw out analytical & problem-solving skills
  - → demonstrate how candidate handles problems with short notice & minimal preparation
- **\*\*** Examples: "How would you handle....
  - → ... an angry program manager who was promised experimental results on a certain schedule. Because of delays & cost overruns by the facilities department you are not able to deliver on schedule? The customer is considering contacting the Inspector General"
  - → ... an disgruntled employee who habitually arrives late & causes minor disruptions leading to declining staff morale?"

Most appropriate when the major job challenges are dealing with people

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL



#### The stress interview: Can you handle the pressure?



- **\*\*** Typically used only for high stress positions
- **\*** Stress techniques
  - → Asking several questions rapid-fire questions in a row
  - → Acting rude or sarcastic, interrupt your answers
  - → Keep the candidate waiting for a long period, extended silence
  - → Tell candidate he is "the worst we've seen all day"
  - → Asking off-the-wall questions
- **\*** Response strategy
  - → Control the interviewers by controlling yourself
  - → Show grace under fire
  - → Push back calmly & deliberately
  - → Try taking control of the interview by ignoring the stress tactic
    - Getting up & walking around room to take control by being only person standing
    - Get up to diagram answers on the board or flipchart



# Illegal questions/ comments can get the interviewer & organization in trouble



- \*\* No questions about protected issues age, gender, race, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, family status, etc
  - → Make no notes or comments regarding these characteristics
- **\*\*** Use statement-question approach for interview hotspots
  - → Examples: Leslie will discuss this in detail
    - "This job often requires working into the evening. Do you have any problem with that." Instead of "Do you have kids to take care of?"
    - "This job requires work with certain hazardous substances. Do you have any problem with that." Rather than "Are you pregnant?"
  - →You must reasonably accommodate special needs of disabled or religious employees
    - Unless it would cause undue business hardship
- **\*** Stay away from inappropriate questions
  - → "How would go about making a pizza?"

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL



#### **On-the-spot assessments**



- **\*\*** Was the interviewee prepared?
- \*\* Did the interview articulate what s/he will do for the organization
  - → Was the answer to "why do you want this job interviewee-centric or lab-centric
- \*\* Did the words match the body language?
- \*\* Did you believe the interviewee? If not, why not?



#### Assess your own "hidden" biases



- \*\* Those people make me nervous
- \*\* Those people are difficult to train / manage
- \*\* "Minorities have to be qualified; whites only need to be qualifiable"
- \*\* Over-qualified candidates don't work-out

It's difficult - maybe impossible - to erase your biases, it's necessary to suppress any effect of those biases

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL

### Tell it to the judge



- \*\* Limit your notes / comments to those areas in which you have professional competence
  - → "John knows his physics." not "John is bright."
  - → "John expressed grave concern about management commitment."

    Not "John is paranoid."
  - → "Mary only wanted to focus on future possible assignments."

    Not "Mary is over-qualified."
- \*\* Prepare formal memos "to the file" immediately
  - → This is the *only* material that should be shared with others
  - → Assess what you wrote like a judge, arbitrator, or jury would
  - → Destroy your informal notes as soon as formal memo is prepared
- ₩ When in doubt get expert advice

If you stay well back from the line of illegality, you won't find yourself on the wrong side

## Plif

# Questions from applicant about sensitive subjects (e.g., diversity issues, job stresses)



- **\*** Tell the whole truth
  - → Less can be fraudulent concealment
- \* Answer specifically what you can
  - → Don't guess
  - → Admit what you don't know or may not answer
- **\*\*** Express the institution's policy on the topic
- \*\* Offer to put the applicant in touch with HR
- **\*\*** Document the questions asked by applicant
  - → Record that you did not illegally raise the subject

US PARTICLE ACCELERATOR SCHOOL





# For the best candidates the interviewer is the interviewee

Thank you